

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Bill Granting Right of Way to Another Railroad Through the Territory Passes the Senate.

The tariff bill is again before the House in committee of the whole—Lanham speaks.

Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—After the transaction of regular business the Senate went into executive session. This being the first session for several days there was an accumulation of nominations by the President, among them that of Mr. Fuller, to be Chief Justice, which was referred to the committee; and a number of reports mostly upon postmaster matters were made by committees.

The doors were reopened fifteen minutes later. The Senate then resumed consideration of the railroad land grant bill. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment providing that the act shall not be considered to impair any right, legal or equitable, now vested in any person or corporation to any of the lands declared forfeited.

Mr. Berry argued against the amendment, which would completely deprive the purpose and object of the bill, which was to forfeit those railroad lands, and restore them to the public domain. After long discussions participated in by Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Palmer, and Berry, an amendment was offered by Mr. Hoar (as a substitute for that of Mr. Dawes) which was withdrawn, providing that the act shall not be construed to the prejudice of the right of the Portage Lake Canal Company or any person claiming under it to apply hereafter to the court or to Congress for any legal or equitable relief to which they may now be entitled.

Mr. Hoar said that he had submitted the amendment to the Senator from Michigan (Palmer) who was willing to accept it. Mr. Berry, however, was not willing to accept it, without further examination, and the bill and amendment went over till to-morrow with the understanding that final vote on the bill would be had.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Paddock made a speech supporting and defending it upon constitutional and economic grounds. The bill was then temporarily laid aside.

The Senate bill to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Little Rock, Ark., was passed.

The Senate proceeded to the passage of individual pension bills on the calendar. The whole number of bills passed in sixty-five minutes was 105, forty-five of them being House bills. Several of them were for nurses at the rate of \$15 per month, and one for the widow of General Charles P. Stone (a House bill) at \$50.

The Senate bill granting right of way 100 feet wide to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Arkansas river at Fort Smith was passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Wilson of Minnesota denounced the protective system. He was opposed to the present tariff because, while it enriched the few, it prevented an expansion of industries, and because it was especially unjust to the agricultural interests. The important question presented now was whether the wealthy classes be allowed to lay their wealth upon the industrial classes. That was the contest now before the country, and sooner or later the people would succeed.

Mr. McCombs of Maryland said Cleveland's message and the Mills bill had a common purpose. Both used the surplus as a fulcrum herewith to apply free trade lever to jeopardize the protective system. Every free trader applauded both. Every protectionist denounced both. The Democracy had under Cleveland's three years renewed its allegiance to free trade. This fight was not over the details of this bill, but on the broad issue of free trade or protection. Cheap blankets and cheap salt were a mockery if labor was cheap still. Free trade meant untaxed foreign competition. It cheapened the few things the workman consumed, but cheapened everything that he produces. Protection raised the price of the few things the workman consumed, but raised the price of every thing he produced, and higher wages for what he produced means a higher standard of life for home, wife and children. The war cry of the old south was slave labor and free trade. Slavery has gone, but these leaders of the old south have on this floor fought for English alliance and free trade once more. Free trade was still the cry of the old south where the corner stone was the old plantation idea, wide lands, an accomplished few, enriched by the ignorant many toiling for bare subsistence.

He pictured the new south teeming with mighty enterprises, developing her mines and fountains, and said to this new south Mr. Cleveland warning against the protective tariff came like an unwelcome bell knolling a departed friend.

Mr. Lanham of Texas said that in view of the conditions which surrounded Congress and in view of the intrepid stand taken by the President he could not see how anti Democrats could afford to antagonize the general proposition for reducing taxation. The Democrats were inflexibly determined to crowd and press this great issue before Congress and the country. Agitation would not cease until something was accomplished. The people would not brook further suspense. The lines were being drawn. Men must choose whom they would serve. "Who is not for us is against us." If a Democrat favored the protective tariff let him go into the camp of the enemy. If a Republican favored tariff reduction let him come into the army of reform. He was for the bill with some amendments. If they could not be had he would take the bill as it was and give it his earnest support. His special objection to it was that it was too protective.

Passing to consideration of the wool schedule he criticized it as leaving the duty on woolen manufactures too high, and advocated the reduction of 25 per cent. ad valorem. In his district there were 1,035,896 sheep, valued at \$1,186,392, and yet he would vote for free wool without fear of injuring the people of his district or retarding the well being and prosperity of his state. He argued that free wool instead of being an injury to the wool growers of Texas would prove a

benefit to him, as it would have the effect of inviting to that state wool growers of other states where the price was high.

Mr. Allen of Massachusetts spoke at length in favor of the protective policy.

Mr. Caruth of Kentucky characterized the protective tariff as a most insidious enemy. It walked in silence and under cover, and while it pretended to be giving the country protection it was really stealing its substance and destroying its life. In conclusion, he replied to Mr. Kelley's criticisms upon Kentucky, and paid an eloquent tribute to that state.

The committee then rose.

The House then took a recess until 5 o'clock, the evening session to be for further discussion of the tariff bill.

There were but half a dozen members present at House evening session. Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, spoke against protection, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, in its favor.

DALLAS.

Complaint of Inefficient Postal Facilities To Entertain the Editors. Special to the Gazette.

THE BURGERS AGAIN.

DALLAS, TEX., May 2.—The Dallas burglar is still plying his trade with the old time industry. Last night he attempted to enter the millinery establishment of Mrs. John G. Walker, but the noise awoke the ladies and their screams frightened the intruders away. They were trying to knock the door in.

PREPARING FOR THE EDITORS.

A meeting of the citizens was held to-day to take steps toward the entertainment of the Texas and Colorado editors who will be here in two weeks.

The sum of \$1200 was raised at the meeting, and the financial committee was instructed to double the amount.

THE DALLAS POSTOFFICE.

The Dallas postoffice has long been recognized by the people of this city as a nuisance. To-day a meeting of the business men was held and the following resolutions were adopted:

Your committee, relative to the Dallas postoffice, after a full and complete investigation, find the force entirely inadequate to perform the duties incumbent upon them to render an efficient service, and that we also find that our commercial interests are being materially damaged from the above cause.

Your committee also find the business of the Dallas office rapidly increasing, beyond the expectations of both merchants and post-office officials, and that we recommend a material increase in the force now employed. Your committee find that there has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in postal receipts within the past two years, with a corresponding increase of business in all the other departments, viz: Executive, money order, mail forwarded, mail received, stamp, general delivery, registry, free delivery, city distribution, blind reading, misent, through registry, local registry, newspaper and periodical day mailing, night mailing, railway postal and superintendent of free delivery, while there has not been a corresponding increase of force in the office. We find that in 1885 there were employed thirteen persons as office employees and seven letter carriers.

We find in 1888, fourteen persons as office employees, and twelve letter carriers, which roster is sufficient evidence of the adoption by the postoffice department of your committee's recommendations.

Your committee herewith append the official reports of our Hon. Postmaster-General and the Dallas postmaster, giving the official information relative to these statements of your committee.

Give the Authors Their Rights. Chicago Herald.

If the people would urge upon their Congressmen some little attention to the needs of American authors a worthy act of legislation might be secured. The writers of the United States are poor. Their works are unread. The reason is because the books of foreign authors have been stolen. The prevalent literature is monarchical and snobbish. Every volume of Ouida has displaced some American story whose men were not abominable wretches and whose women were true mothers and fond wives. To the crime of preying upon a literature of thrones and morgues, marriages may be traced that slack love of truth at right that is weakening the public mind. Give American authors a chance to own their books and the nation will prosper. Ouida does not flourish on this soil. Nations live longest in the works of their authors of books. Why should America stand alone in her harsh attitude? The foreign trash that is so corrupting the minds and morals of the people would be dear at any price. Much of it finds no sale in the place of its original issue.

First Trump.—If I had my way I'd have 365 national holidays in this year. Second Trump.—You would, eh? And then there would be one working day in every four years. Oh, you are a nice one, you are! You would make a galley slave of the poor laboring man, wouldn't you?

Trump (to woman).—Can you give me something to eat, madam? Woman.—Now there ain't a thing in the house, and besides I've got a couple of letters to write an' no time to bother. Trump. (pleadingly).—Madam, let me lick the stamps; I can't starve.

Ada.—I had ten offers of marriage last week. Ella.—How monotonous and persistent of Jack.

John Grennadius, Greek Minister to this country, asserts that the Greeks of to-day are as strong physically as their famous ancestors of classic times.

Channey Depew, Adam Forepaugh (the circus man), and A. R. Whitney, treasurer of the Republican committee of New York, are said to bear so close a resemblance that they are often mistaken for each other.

A well-known historian has made the discovery that George Washington never danced. There were times in his life when he walked in a dignified way through a minute. But the father of our country never capered.

Joe Cook lectures at Wichita this week on the subject, "Does Death End All?" It is supposed that he selected that theme at the request of the real estate dealers of that place.

George Washington Christopher Columbus Cleveland is a six-year-old colored boy of Brunswick Ga.

In all 26,945 students attended the twenty universities of Germany during the winter session which has just closed.

CONVENTION SEASON.

Connecticut and Wisconsin Democratic and California Republican to Conventions.

Webb County Democrats Indorse President Cleveland, and Protest Against Placing Wool on the Free List.

Wisconsin Democrats.

MADISON, Wis., May 2.—The Democratic state convention met here yesterday. After the other committees had reported the committee on resolutions presented the following platform, which was adopted: The Democrats in Wisconsin assembled, heartily and fully indorse the wise, considerate and patriotic cause of President Cleveland. We take pride in the manly courage with which he has fought, protected monopoly and advocated a reduction of war tariff taxes, now retained only upon the every-day necessities of the farmer, artisan and laborer, having long since been removed from the incomes and bank checks of the rich. We denounce the system of tariff taxes, that while it creates a dangerous annual surplus in the national Treasury of \$155,000,000, at the same time indirectly taxes the producers of the west for the sole benefit of the protected manufacturers \$9 for every dollar that goes into the Treasury. We, therefore, declare that the burden of taxation should rest upon those who use the luxuries, rather than those who use only the necessities of life; that taxation should be limited to the requirements of the government and that taxation be reduced in strict conformity to the principles laid down by President Cleveland in his message to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Joseph M. Morrow was elected permanent chairman. The chairman's reference to Grover Cleveland received most cheering applause, as did the reading of the resolutions, which were adopted by a standing vote.

Four delegates at large were elected as follows: Gilbert M. Woodward, he was declared chairman of the delegation; also Emil Shandelin, George W. Bird and J. H. Knight.

Following are the district delegates: First district—E. Dodge, H. H. Kirkland. Second district—Owen Ellis, J. A. Amoureux. Third district—James Montgomery, H. B. Knox. Fourth district—Edward Hackney, James Neal. Fifth district—W. H. Seaman, W. H. Seec. Sixth district—A. W. Patterson, B. F. Alconer. Seventh district—M. L. Patterson, S. W. Dickinson. Eighth district—Thomas F. Rawley, R. J. McBride. Ninth district—Jonathan Edwards, B. McDonald.

The Presidential electors are: John W. Wain, H. M. Ackley, William P. Bragg, George J. Ebbene, John Frasse, J. H. Marston, Z. M. Butt, John W. Bass, F. Davis.

Electors at large: Nelson Dinning, Thomas Thompson. Adjourned.

Connecticut Democrats.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 2.—The Democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Chairman M. F. Dooley. William F. Shields of Norwich was elected temporary chairman. The committee on permanent organization reported Colonel Charles M. Joslyn of Hartford for chairman. The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates, and the following were chosen by acclamation: At large—Alfred E. Burr of Hartford, James T. Pigot of New Haven, Charles M. Allen of Falmouth and William H. Barnum of Danbury.

The platform reaffirms the Democratic national platform of 1884, demands readjustment of the tariff laws, calls on Congress to revise the internal revenue laws on tobacco, and views with pleasure the prospect of the re-election of Grover Cleveland; endorses his administration, and instructs delegates to vote and labor for his nomination.

With three cheers for Grover Cleveland the convention adjourned.

California Republican Convention.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 2.—The Republican state convention called to elect delegates to the national convention adopted a platform and chose a state central committee yesterday afternoon and last night. A resolution was adopted that the new state central committee meet next Friday in San Francisco to be permanently organized. It will develop to them to call another state convention to nominate eight presidential electors and eight alternates, and then divide into Congressional districts and nominate six Congressmen.

Resolutions adopted eulogize the services of Senator Stanford, denounce the Chinese treaty, demand the repeal and abrogation of all laws and treaties allowing Chinamen to land in this country, and the enactment of such laws as will speedily rid the country of those now here, denounce the treaty suggested by the President and his Secretary of State as a mere trifling with the question, proclaim allegiance to the doctrine of protection. The resolutions endorse the action of the United States Senate in its amendment to the so-called bond purchase bill, made in the interest of silver coinage, and denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in smothering bills favoring the issue by the government of certificates for every dollar of silver deposited in its vaults; favors such legislation as will prevent the coming of anarchists, socialists, etc., into the country, demands strict enforcement of the foreign contract labor law; favors non-sectarian schools, denounces efforts now being made to alter the American protective system. The resolutions express regret at the refusal of James G. Blaine to allow his name to be used as a candidate at the coming national convention, and reiterate confidence in his integrity and eminent ability.

The following delegates at large were elected: John F. Swift, M. E. Stee, Creed Raymond and Penny T. Gage. Congressional: First district, H. W. Byington, J. F. Ellison; Second, A. W. Sampson, D. E. Hight; Third, Eli Dennison, R. D. Robbins; Fourth, C. F. Crocker, W. H. Bimond; Fifth, William H. DeYoung, William C. Frank; Sixth, Paris Milbourne, H. Z. Osborne.

The delegation is unpledged.

Webb County Democrats.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

LAREDO, TEX., May 2.—The Democratic county convention was called to order this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the following delegates were chosen to the Dallas convention: J. M. Rodriguez, C. A. McLane, Thomas W. Dodd, C. A. Atlee, Louis R. Artiz, W. Showalter, George R. Page and H. G. Dickinson. To the Fort Worth convention: C. M. Mc-

Bonnell, Raymond Martin, P. J. McMahon, J. O. Nicholson, Albert Arbater, W. Showalter, E. A. Atol and Davis Sanchez.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the administration of Grover Cleveland, but earnestly protesting against the placing of wool on the free list. Governor Ross was indorsed, and the delegates were instructed to vote for his re-election in the state convention. The convention also instructed for Hon. D. P. Mori for a place in the Court of Appeals. The convention was harmonious, and after electing Judge Rodriguez chairman of the executive committee for two years, it adjourned.

Anti-Saloon Republicans.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The second national Republican anti-saloon conference began this morning in the hall of Cooper Institute. Delegates from all the states were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Griffin, who introduced Dr. H. S. Forest of Alabama, who opened the proceedings by offering prayer. Chairman Griffin then followed with an opening address. Letters of regret were read from Joseph R. Hawley, William M. Evaris, John Sherman, and William Windom. Mr. Griffin was applauded in his remarks which he confined wholly to the question of getting help from those who heretofore have had nothing to do with the liquor question. Mr. Griffin introduced General Thomas Morgan of Rhode Island as temporary chairman. Morgan made an eloquent appeal to the young men of the country to join in the work of driving the influence of the saloon from politics. General Stewart Woodford then welcomed the delegates. In brief he said: There are good men in all parties, and I wish we could act together in restricting the terrible liquor evil, but I do not forget that in the south we must rely upon the Democrats to help us in this movement. But the traffic controls the Democratic party in the north and they parade under the ram banner. Mr. Woodford said that if he had the power he would stop the sale of liquor altogether. "I know that three-fourths of the people of New York city drink liquor. There are not bayonets enough in this country to enforce the prohibition of liquor. Let us then go to Chicago and announce our opinions and work for our candidates."

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 2.—About 400 delegates were in the opera house when the state Prohibition convention was called to order this morning by Chairman Barker. In his preliminary speech, the chairman said the Prohibitionists were organized to fight no political party, but to suppress the traffic in liquor. The committee on permanent organization reported Rev. John McConnell as chairman, who began his speech without the usual speech. The chair pointed committees on resolutions and credentials.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

Mount Vernon Notes.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

MOUNT VERNON, TEX., April 30.—Speeches were made here to-day by Bob Hart, County Attorney of Morris county, and W. H. B. dwin, of Mount Pleasant, who are candidates for District Attorney. Our present District Attorney and Captain George T. Todd of Jefferson, who are candidates for District Judge, were called upon to make a talk to the people, but it was agreed between those gentlemen that they would not discuss their respective candidacies for the present.

For Rank and Graham.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 2.—The Republican convention of the Fifth Congressional district elected L. Holden Parker and Jesse Stone delegates to the national Republican convention. They are unopposed, but are for Governor J. M. Rusk for President, with Walter Q. Gresham as second choice.

Instructed for General Alger.

DETROIT, MICH., May 2.—The Republican convention for the Second district elected C. T. Mitchell and General George Spalding delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates were instructed for General Alger.

Iowa Democratic Delegates.

DUBUQUE, I.A., May 2.—The Democratic state convention met here this morning and was largely attended. Hon. J. T. Cook was made temporary chairman and his address was received with much applause. Delegates to St. Louis convention from each district were announced and are as follows: First district—W. W. Blodgett, J. D. M. Hamilton; second district—Moses Bloom, Thomas Lambert; third—J. H. Scales, Cato Sells; fourth—L. L. Almsworth, G. T. Bellamy; fifth—Charles A. Clark, J. E. Anderson; sixth—W. H. Schuler, L. G. Anderson; seventh—W. H. McHenry, A. E. Morrison.

Iowa Republican Clubs.

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 2.—The state convention of Republican clubs was called to order this morning. Frank D. Jackson, secretary of Des Moines, was elected temporary chairman. At the mention of Allison's name the convention went wild with applause and enthusiasm long continued. The chairman was authorized to select a committee on permanent organization and resolutions.

Indorsed Log H's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 2.—About 800 delegates representing the Republican league clubs in Indiana assembled here to-day in convention. The principal business of the meeting was the selection of officers. The speech of Senator Ingalls in the Senate yesterday was enthusiastically indorsed.

The Republicans Organized.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The sub-committee of the executive committee of the National League Republican Club was in session here last evening. Reports were received by personal sources and by letter from thirty-four states, all of which showed great progress in the work of organization. Every northern state, with the exception of Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, were said to have established state leagues. It was decided by the committee to hold a grand ratification meeting in Chicago on the evening following the adjournment of the national Republican convention. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the league, and will be open to all. The national secretary of the league, Humphreys, said the country was generally well organized. "We have," he said, "in round numbers about 3500 clubs, representing an active membership of 500,000 Republicans votes. By the time the

national convention meets we will have fully 5000 clubs, with a membership of a million citizens."

Illinois Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 2.—The convention hall was crowded to its utmost capacity when Chairman Jones of the state central committee called the Republican state convention to order promptly at 12 o'clock. Lewis E. Payson was chosen temporary chairman. The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the convention re-assembled. Candidates for Governor were placed in nomination as follows: Connelly, Fifer, McMaite, Rinecker, Carr, W. h. and Smith.

Joseph W. Fifer of Bloomington was nominated on the fourth ballot.

AT HER OLD CAPERS.

Dallas Building Railroads on Paper. She Wants to Know How Many Millions Will Secure the Denver.

She Puts Herself on Record as Thoroughly Believing in a Northwestern Outlet. Sorry that Dallas is Unknown.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., May 2.—A meeting of the citizens of Dallas was held this morning to discuss matters pertaining to the general good. The first matter considered was the poor postal facilities of Dallas and the meeting "whereas" and "resolved" that Dallas should have better postal facilities. In the batch of resolutions adopted, the papers of Texas are requested to publish those that pertain to Texas generally, and they are as follows:

Resolved, that we, the committee on the improvement of the mail facilities for Dallas and Texas generally, find the necessity of establishing the service through from Dallas to Denver via the Fort Worth and Denver Railway, and the opening of a railway postal route over said road, feeling as we do the close commercial relations that will be, and in a measure already are, in effect between Colorado, the northwest and Texas, and demand immediate action on the part of the Postoffice Department.

Resolved, that we, the committee, find the necessity of establishing between the northwest and Texas a fast railway mail service; that in the great commercial strides that are being made by our sister states in the west and northwest, Texas is not receiving her share of the progress furnished by the government in this direction; and be it further

Resolved, that we impress upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity of giving the matter their careful consideration and urge them to a concert of action, that the desired end be accomplished.

Then the citizens came to the conclusion that Fort Worth held the field as to railroads and tributary territory. And they further came to the conclusion that no factor was so potent in getting a railroad as a resolution. And they still further came to the conclusion that a resolution costs less money than anything else on earth, and therefore they "resolved" as follows:

Resolved, that we urge upon our citizens the necessity of building a railway to the northwest; such a road would intersect the Missouri Pacific, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, and Texas and Denver, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, thus opening our commercial doors to a vast and valuable territory not now accessible to Dallas, but in direct connection with Fort Worth.

Mayor Connor, who is one of the best and most enterprising men in Texas, and one of the recent excursionists to Denver, spoke of the hospitality of the Denver people. He said that on the 14th, or about that time, that an excursion of the business men of Denver to Dallas would take place, and that the city should put on an air of enterprise and entertain them. A committee of the excursionists then offered some resolutions which were adopted. The resolutions after thanking the chamber of commerce, the officials and citizens of Denver for courtesies, went on to say:

Resolved, that while our trip was one of great pleasure to us as individuals, we hope that it may also prove of material benefit to the people of Texas and Colorado by making better acquainted and bringing into closer business as well as social relations those who have heretofore been almost entire strangers, but who are now closely allied by an almost direct line of railway.

Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this party that while official statistics show that Dallas is to-day the largest, wealthiest and most prosperous city in the state, having a population twice as large as any other city in North Texas—these facts are almost unknown outside of our state and it is the sense of this party that what Dallas needs more than anything else is the adoption of some systematic plan of making her advantages known to the people of the whole country.

Resolved, that we recognize the importance of a direct railway connection with the Texas and Denver Railway system and with this advantage we could readily offer to the great state of Colorado cheap lumber and all the products of Texas, as well as enjoy the benefits of the rich products of Colorado, and to this end we pledge ourselves to give substantial aid to the first railway system preferring this important feature to our common prosperity.

The following were appointed as a committee of twenty-one to entertain the Denver excursionists: W. C. Connor, John M. Cockrell, J. E. Henderson, John Bookhout, R. Morgan, J. S. Armstrong, W. S. Timms, Henry E. Hall, Seth Shepard, J. T. Tresvant, W. L. Hall, W. L. Crawford, J. F. Elliott, F. M. Scillard, R. A. Ferris, W. E. Hughes, A. H. Belo, Frank Holland, C. E. Gilbert, Dr. S. D. Thurston, Colonel J. E. Ekins of Pacific Express Company, Lee Eakin.

Colonel Simkins then introduced a resolution providing for correspondence between the Merchants' Exchange of Dallas and the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, relative to holding a convention in Denver sometime during the summer for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure deep water on the Texas coast. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henderson moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Fort Worth and Denver people to see what inducements they would require to extend the road to Dallas. The motion was carried and Connor, Marsalis, Feld, Henderson and Cockrell were appointed as the committee.

Lady Dikes makes an income of \$2000 a year by her drawing.

SHE HAS ENORMOUS FEET

But is Nevertheless Looking for a Respectable Husband—The Fortunate Man Will Strike it Rich.

Miss Fannie Mills, the "Big Foot" From Ohio, Tells a Reporter Something About Herself.

Omaha Herald.

Yesterday it was demonstrated that big feet are an attraction by the fact that 7241 people paid for admission to the Eden Musee to see Miss Fannie Mills, the "big foot" girl. When it was announced that she would hold receptions at the Musee, and that she possessed the largest feet of any person in the world, many discredited the announcement. Among the many who went to see her were some of the disbelievers, while the great majority went to see something that is a wonder, and something that they had never seen before. All through the afternoon and evening the crowds of people lingered about the platform upon which she sat and gazed in astonishment at the enormous feet they saw before them. One of the feet was encased in a No. 30 shoe, which buttoned at the side, and which was so large that it had to be made of two calf skins. The shoe is a perfectly, but naturally has an ungainly look, owing to its immense size. The other foot was covered by a dark red silk stocking, on the inside of which was cut a circular hole showing the skin of the foot. Notwithstanding the fact that Miss Mills' feet are so enormously large, she is an ordinary, or, perhaps, rather small sized woman. She has a neat figure, and has a pleasant and agreeable countenance. She is a brunette and has a rather dark complexion. Yesterday she was dressed in a black silk dress with but few ornaments. She wears but little jewelry. As she sat before the crowd she was asked many curious questions, and many expressions of astonishment were to be heard on every side. Many persons improved the opportunity of feeling of the uncovered foot, and all doubts of its being genuine were dispelled after a single touch.

A reporter for the Herald had an interview with her last evening, and he found her to be a very pleasant and entertaining conversationalist, and that she was an educated and well-informed lady. In speaking of her life, she said "I was born in Sandusky, Ohio, twenty-six years ago, and my father was then, and is to-day, a well-to-do farmer in that place. Then my feet were as large in proportion to my body as they are to-day, and I was looked upon as a wonder by everybody who saw me. People came from miles around to see me, and if a stranger came into town he or she was always brought to see me. Many people predicted that I would not live a normal life, but, contrary to those predictions, I have lived all these years and have always enjoyed the best of health. Many people have formed an opinion that it was from some illness that my feet became swollen to their present size, but they have been examined by the most eminent physicians in the country, who will testify to the fact that they are as natural in their development as yours, and that they have grown as naturally as my body."

"In walking are they not an impediment rather than an aid?" asked the reporter.

"No, indeed," she replied. "They are used by me as naturally as yours are by you. Of course in climbing stairs I cannot use them as easily as you do yours, and owing to their weight I become tired very easily. Consequently I do but little walking. Of course I understand the fact that I look ungainly, and for that reason I seldom go on the street without being in a carriage."

"Who makes your shoes?" inquired the reporter.

"I have all of my footwear made in Boston. They are pretty well used to making large shoes there, and I find that by having all of my work done by one manufacturer I obtain better satisfaction. I wear out about six pairs of shoes in a year, and they cost me on an average of \$18 a pair. My hose are \$1.50 made by a Chicago manufacturer."

"What can you say regarding your early education?"

"I am happy to state that I was fortunate in having parents who looked after that in a manner that showed good sense. At an early age I was sent to the village school, and after leaving all that was taught in that institution, I spent a couple of years in a boarding school near by, and then took the regular course in an Ohio seminary, from which I graduated when I was twenty-one years of age."

"By the way," interrupted the reporter, "when did your feet stop growing?"

"At the age of fifteen years my feet attained their present size. They are eighteen inches long and probably weigh about thirty pounds each. When I was last weighed I tipped the scales at 120 pounds."

"Is it a fact that you are desirous of getting married?" asked the reporter.

"It is. My father offers to me a farm in Sandusky and \$5000, but there is a proviso to the effect that I am to approve of the choice."

"Did you ever get any offers?"

"Well, I should say that I did, and I am getting so tired of reading them that I am beginning to give up all hopes of wedding. I intend, however, to give the Omaha young men the best chance, and I think it will be the last chance. During the three years that I have been giving receptions I have had more than 3500 offers, both verbal and by letter. I have had men come right up to me in an audience and offer to marry me then and there. I know of one man who was foolish enough to follow me from St. Paul, through Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, after I had refused him in Minneapolis, and I would not be surprised to find him in Omaha this week. When I arrived here yesterday I found thirteen letters giving me offers of marriage, and one of them made an offer to marry me without the \$5000 in gold. I suppose that during my week's stay here I will receive many more, but I never make any of them public property. Some of them, however, are very funny."

The town of Argentine, Kas., is in trouble. The public records were left in the Mayor's office. A billy goat entered and ate them up. His owner offers the goat to the way in place of the lost charter and ordinances.

According to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the tailor, the dressmaker and the boot-maker should live to a good old age.